Cadre strength of Indian Supply Service

3647. SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI:
SHRI CHHOTUBHAI PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite decentralisation of adhoc purchases, the cadre strength of Indian Supply Service and its functions will remain same;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recruitment to this service has been stopped;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and also whether amendment to the service rules has been issued to make provision for the posting in different departments where the officers of this service have been transferred; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise. Need for amendment to the Recruitment Rules is not considered necessary for the present.

Pulling out of Russian buyers from tea auctions

3648. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Russian buyers pulled out of the recent tea auctions in Calcutta, Siliguri, Guwahati and Cochin;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what is overall impact on the tea industry and tea exports in the international market as a whole; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to avoid slump in the tea industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) During the current year Russian buyers have not been actively participating at tea auctions centres in India to the extent they used to participate in the past.

(b) Reasons are primarily attributable to disintegration of the erstwhile USSR, change in terms of payment from rupee to convertible currency in protocols signed between India and some of the CIS countries, foreign exchange problems being faced by some of the CIS countries etc.

(c) As a result of reduced purchase by Russian Federation and other CIS countries, there has been decline in exports of tea from India during the current year.

(d) Government has been encouraging diversification of tea exports by sponsoring industry delegations to various countries. Trade Protocols have also been entered into with some of the CIS countries including Russia. Other countries are being persuaded to buy higher quantities of Indian tea indicating to them the price competitiveness and quality of our tea.

Liberalisation of imports

3649. SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether liberalisation of imports of certain commodities has any impact on the trend of increase of volume of exports;

(b) which are the products whose exports have increased due to liberalisation of imports;

(c) whether Government are still pursuing the policy of import substitution; and

(d) which are the products whose imports are curtailed or stopped due to the success in finding suitable substitution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Exports depend on a large number of

factors such as availability of surpluses for export, agricultural production, industrial production, availablility of credit, inflation rate, domestic demand, domestic policies as also global factors such as global trading environment, economic situation in our trading partner countries, external demand for our products etc. However, it can be said that a deregulated environment in terms of simplification of procedures etc. contributes to faster growth in exports, as compared to a totally regulated export-import regime.

(b) The principal commodities in respect of which exports registered an increase in dollar terms during April-September, 1992 as compared to the corresponding period last year include Engineering Goods, Electronics and computer software, Chemicals and related products, Leather manufactures, Textiles, Sports Goods, Handicrafts, Carpets, Petroleum products etc.

(c) The EXIM Policy, 1992-97, *inter alia*, aims to promote efficient and internationally competitive import substitution and self-reliance under a de-regulated framework for foreign trade.

(d) There is a time lag in realising the impact of import substitution on actual imports. However, the principal commodities in respect of which imports registered a decline in dollar terms during April-September, 1992 as compared to the corresponding period last year include Newsprint, Machine tools, Transport equipment, Artificial resins and plastic materials etc.

पूर्वी जर्मनी की रुग्ण कम्पनियों में भारतीय कम्पनियों द्वारा पूंजी निवेश

3650. **श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कौन-कौन सी भारतीय कम्पनियों ने पूर्वी जर्मनी की रुग्ण कम्पनियों में अपनी पूंजी लगाई है; और

(ख) उनके पूंजी निवेश का अनुपात क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सलमान खुर्शीद): (क) और (ख) इस अवधि में भूतपूर्व पूर्वी जर्मनी में संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी स्थापित करने के संबंध में मैसर्स ऊषा रेक्टीफायर कार्पो लि०, नई दिल्ली और मैसर्स ऊषा प्लेसी नेटवर्क्स (प्रा०) लिमि०, नई दिल्ली नामक दो भारतीय कंपनियों का केवल एक प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किया गया है। प्रस्तावित संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी में उनकी इक्विटी धारिता नीचे दी गई है:—

ऊषा प्लेसी नेटवर्क्स (प्रा०) लि०	25%
ऊषा रेक्टीफायर कार्पो लि०	24%

Role of NAM regarding erstwhile Yugoslavia and Iraq

3651. SHRI MD. SALIM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NAM Summit in Jakarta failed to pass resolutions on crucial issues like the happenings in erstwhile Yugoslavia and the Anglo-American-French imposition of the no-fly Zone in Iraq; and

(b) what was the role of the Government of India and the Prime Minister in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The recent NAM Summit which was held in Jakarta in September 1992 adopted a Communique which covered a range of political issues including Yugoslavia and Iraq. The Jakarta Summit expressd grave concern over the tragic situation in Bosnia Herzegovina and particularly condemned the massive atrocities being committed against the peoples of that Republic. On Iraq, the Summit welcomed the end of the war and the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty. At the same time it urged all parties to make serious efforts to overcome any residual problems. The final document makes no specific